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## FAILURE OF GERMANY'S NAVAL POLICY.

NEW ADMIRALS APPOINTED.

[BY ARCHIBALD HUNTER.]

A radical change in German naval policy is suggested by the retirement of the Chief of the General Naval Staff, the last in the lengthening list of admirals whom the war has "used up." Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, who, in pre-war days, boasted of the triumphs to be achieved by the fleet which he had created, at a cost of \$300,000,000, disappeared from official life to become a disappointed agitator in March, 1916, being succeeded by Admiral von Capelle as Naval Secretary; Admiral von Ingenohl gave place to Admiral von Pohl, who, in his turn, had a successor in Admiral von Scheer as Commander-in-Chief of the High Seas Fleet; and now Admiral von Holtzendorff, who was Admiral "Beckmann's" successor as Chief of the Naval General Staff, has retired, and Admiral von Scheer, recalled from his flagship, reigns in his place. Other consequential changes have certainly occurred. The name of the new Commander-in-Chief of the High Seas Fleet has not yet been revealed, but probably one of the younger admirals, possibly Vice-Admiral von Hipper, who commanded the battle-cruisers at the Battle of Jutland, may be chosen as the representative of the younger officers, wearied, beyond further endurance, by four years of almost unvarying inactivity. In any event, the changes now announced will be regarded by the German public, as well as by close students of naval policy, as an admission of failure affecting both the High Seas Fleet and the submarine campaign.

Admiral von Holtzendorff is one of the outstanding figures in the German naval hierarchy—a forceful man, with a blunt, frank manner. He was called to preside over the General Naval Staff in the summer of 1915, when Von Tirpitz was still Naval Secretary. He had been in command of the High Seas Fleet until a short time before the outbreak of war. When it was whispered that the Naval Secretary had made a cardinal error in building Dreadnoughts, when he should have built submarines, Admiral von Holtzendorff stood forward as the out-and-out champion of piracy. On Von Tirpitz's disappearance into private life, for reasons of health, the Chief of Staff organised naval opinion in favour of the ruthless campaign. In February, 1916, in an official capacity, he wrote a letter to the Chancellor, backed by all the authority of his department, holding out "the certain prospect that before six months had passed England would be forced to seek a peace solution."

Early in 1917 he was responsible for the confident statement of the Chancellor that, even if the Americans managed to raise an army, German submarines would succeed in preventing its movement to Europe. On his advice, supported from other quarters, the German Government acted in the spring of last year, bringing the United States into the war. "The blockade must succeed," the Imperial Chancellor declared, "within a limited number of weeks, within which America cannot effectively participate in the operations." This Minister, accepting at their face value the conclusion of Admiral von Holtzendorff and the Naval Staff, added in order to ally German nervousness, that "even if it were to force England to conclude peace, it will not materially increase our difficulties," since "as a result of the limitation of tonnage she cannot send and maintain an army in Europe without incurring the transport and supply of the existing Entente armies, and jeopardising the feeding of the Entente people." At that time, so the Germans were told on the same high authority, "the world tonnage," which is practically all at the disposal of the Entente, has reached the minimum below which the Entente cannot continue the war. Now more tonnage is being built than is being destroyed, and the campaign, from being a grave menace to the Allies, has become little more than an embarrassment. If we had mobilised our shipyards, when we mobilised our munition works we could be well content. But, at any rate, world production now exceeds destruction, and the Americans have come, and are still coming.

The dismissal of Admiral von Holtzendorff, the author of these prophecies, represents the reaction of events on the Western front upon the German Naval Staff. The submarine folly has been exposed, with the result that the German armies are in retreat. The naval changes in Germany illustrate once more the close interdependence of naval and military power. The Allied armies, having been strengthened to such an extent that the German offensive of March 21st has been swallowed up in defeat, what more natural than that the High Military Command should turn to the High Naval Command and complain: "You told us that you could prevent American troops reaching Europe." Admiral von Holtzendorff, as was reported about a week ago, has been trying to show how the miracle happened, contrary to his positive declaration. "No excesses can explain away the facts, and so, at the dictation of Hindenburg and Ludendorff, he has been dismissed, with the usual hypocritical letter of appreciation from the Kaiser. He has relinquished office on account of ill-health, it is suggested, but his mental health, at this moment, must certainly be far more precarious than his physical health. The Americans may extract some satisfaction from the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CRIME INSTIGATED BY GERMANS.

German intrigues and German propaganda are responsible for a series of incidents, news of which has been carefully withheld from the public, that have recently occurred in the north-west corner of the Spanish zone, reports the Tangier correspondent of the Times. There has been a serious recrudescence of the murdering of soldiers and the looting of mules and horses from the Spanish military posts and convoys. Most of these animals eventually find their way into Raisuli's stables at Tarrout.

German propaganda since the beginning of the war has been centred in raising a revolution in Morocco. Fortunately, the French have met the danger with active measures and untiring effort, with the result that the German evil has returned to the Spanish zone, where it was permitted long ago to develop. Raisuli, supported by German advice and German money, has become more difficult than ever to deal with, while the tribesmen are more truculent and independent. After the murder of Spanish soldiers near Melus, by Anjara Moors early in July the tribesmen burnt the body of at least one of them.

This anarchy is unfortunately not confined to the Spanish zone. Recently a large band of armed tribesmen from the Spanish zone entered the Tangier zone and pillaged the village of Bahrein, four miles from Tangier, carrying off herds of bullocks and mares and killing and wounding the villagers. Neither the police force of the Tangier zone nor the Spanish troops on the limits of the two zones appear to have made any attempt to prevent the pillage or to rescue the booty. This incident furnishes yet another example of the hopeless administrative anarchy existing in this part of Morocco. The Sultan is not permitted to defend the lives and property of his lawful subjects in the Tangier zone, who are left to suffer between marauding bands of mountaineers from the Spanish zone and the callous indifference of the many Powers responsible for the welfare of Tangier.

knowledge that the appearance of the United States troops on the Western front has been responsible for the downfall of the man who was the arch-conspirator, in association with Von Tirpitz, responsible for the policy of outrage and murder by sea.

MILITARY DICTATION BY SEA.

It is significant that the new Chief of the General Naval Staff should be Admiral von Scheer. As the High Military Command in Germany has brought about the downfall of Admiral von Holtzendorff, so we may assume that Hindenburg and Ludendorff have seized this opportunity of obtaining a new Commander-in-Chief of the High Seas Fleet—a man with "the offensive spirit." The jealousy with which the German army has always regarded the German fleet has not been decreased by the inactivity of the High Seas Fleet during the past four years, relieved only by the one "victory" off Jutland, when, according to the Kaiser, "the invincibility of the British Fleet was broken." No doubt the naval changes which have now been announced were decided upon when the German army was still advancing in the Marne sector, and when the military leaders held a dominating position in German affairs. Now the tide on the Western front has turned, the relations between the two forces will be something less than cordial, for the seamen can now put some awkward questions to the soldiers.

But, at any rate, the High Seas Fleet has now a new Commander-in-Chief, and we must not dismiss the possibility, if not the probability, that he was nominated by the military leaders to carry out their policy. Whether, in face of the reverse which the German army has suffered on the Western front, they will still be able to dictate to the Fleet time will show. Certainly events have pressed hardly on the German naval leaders. The High Seas Fleet has been reduced merely to a coast defence force, having failed to develop Zeebrugge and Ostend as two pivots pointed at England, as the Germans expected they would do; they were even able to prevent those two ports being blocked; and, lastly, the submarine campaign has failed. German naval policy has been a long record of failure, and it is not surprising that, before recent events supervened on the Western front, the soldiers should have succeeded in getting the two chief admirals out of their saddles.

It may be that the retreat of the Germans on the Western front will save the Naval Secretary. It will be interesting to watch for indications of a change of tone. As late as the first week in July he still expressed himself as confident of the final triumph of piracy, and then told the Reichstag that "the submarine war will reach its aim." But, in the meantime, Captain Perales has been permitted by the Censor to sound another note in the *Reichs-Tagblatt*. In his considered opinion, the idea that population marines are able to bring their hunger exists only in the minds of certain visionaries. "This is a very different declaration from the official announcement of February 1st, 1917, when it was stated that 'the submarine is the best and only means of a speedy and victorious ending of the war.' There is, in short, accumulating evidence that German naval policy has been re-examined, with results that time will disclose in due course." If soldiers control naval policy, as seems likely, anything is possible. —Daily Telegraph.

## LENIN'S CAREER: BETRAYER OF RUSSIA.

It is perhaps too much to hope that Bolshevism, which has very largely assisted in bringing Russia to disaster, will die with the death of its inventor; but, at any rate, the removal of Lenin from the political scene in Russia deprives the sinister movement of its guiding spirit. It is a curious fact, one of the ironies of history, that Bolshevism was actually born in England, and owed its origin to a conference of the Russian Social Democrats, held in London in 1903, when that party was split up into two groups, the larger and more advanced section being formed of the extremists, the smaller section comprising the moderate elements. The author of this split was a certain Vladimir Ilitch Oulianoff, more generally known by his revolutionary pseudonym of "N. Lenin," and, as at the London conference the majority of the party leaders came over to his side, the group which he led became known as the "Bolsheviks" or "Majorityites," from the Russian word *bolshe*, meaning more. Similarly, the smaller group went by the name of "Mensheviks" or "Minorityites" (Russian, *men'she*, "less, or fewer").

Lenin had already been a prominent figure in revolutionary circles in Russia in connection with the Socialist propaganda dating back to the early nineties. Born at Simbirsk, on the Volga, about forty-seven years ago, he early absorbed the teachings of Socialism, and in due course came into conflict with the authorities. He was only 17 years of age when his brother, A. Oulianoff, was hanged at St. Petersburg for plotting an attempt on the life of Alexander III., and Lenin himself, a law student at Kazan, was expelled from the university for preaching Socialism to his fellow-students. The law as a career being thus closed to him, he devoted himself entirely to revolutionary propaganda, and, moving to the capital, he founded in 1905 the first big workmen's organisation in Russia, the "Union for the Struggle for the Liberation of the Artisan Class." At the end of 1895 he was arrested and exiled to Siberia. The union which he had founded was in the meanwhile transformed into the "Russian Social-Democratic Workmen's Party." Lenin, in his place of banishment retaining the intellectual leadership of the movement.

When his period of exile came to an end he left Russia and went abroad, finding that he could more effectively direct his party from a foreign country than if he were in Russia. About this time he wrote several books, in which he strongly advocated extremist views and opposed the parties which were in favour of compromise with the existing order. The first Russian Revolution in 1905 brought Lenin back to his native land. He continued the active promotion of revolutionary movement, and became closely associated with Trotsky, whose real name is Braunstein. The latter was the first president of the St. Petersburg Council of Workmen's Delegates, the original model on which the Soviets were subsequently formed.

In 1907 the severe measures of repression adopted by M. Stolypin made it dangerous for Lenin to remain in Russia. Once more he fled, but he maintained the leadership of the Bolsheviks, exercising an almost autocratic sway over the party and its Press. When war broke out Lenin was in Austria, and was arrested. He is said to have been released through the direct intervention of Count Berchtold, and went to Switzerland, whence he subsequently returned to Russia through Germany. In Switzerland he embarked on a violent "defeatist" campaign, in which he was assisted by German money. The Germans realised what a powerful dissolving agent Bolshevism might be if only it could be confined to Russia, and kept out of the Central Empires, and they used Lenin for their purposes while he thought he was using them for his. To Lenin's credit it may be stated that he never denied taking German money. "Of course we take their money," he said, airily, "we take money from anyone or anywhere, but it will be the worse in the end for all who have money to give." For to him nationality and patriotism are meaningless phrases, and there are in the world but two classes of people, the oppressors and the oppressed—the "exploiters" and the "exploited," to use the terms of his master, Marx.

On his return to Russia Lenin shook himself free from all party and national traditions, and advocated a universal social revolution. Would not this experiment be dangerous for Russia, he was asked, and he replied: "Let Russia perish; but we will kindle the social revolution throughout the world, and we will, if necessary, hand over its banner to other countries and nations." He became even more autocratic than the Tsars, overthrew the Kerensky Government, and suppressed the Constituent Assembly. His crowning infamy was the Erech-Litovsk peace, but soon after that his power began to wane, and it was apparent that the dissatisfaction aroused by his régime was increasing. How much longer he could have lasted it is impossible to say; but the problem, so far as he was concerned, has now been solved by the assassin's bullet. Whether and for how long Bolshevism will survive then remains for history to disclose. —Daily Telegraph.

## FIRST BRITISH RIVETLESS SHIP.

Appropos of the announcement as to the tests and demonstrations which Lloyd's Register has been making with regard to the rivetless ship, it might not perhaps be generally known (says the *Journal of Commerce*) that Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co. are actively engaged in the construction of such a vessel. Sir George Carter, managing director of the company in question, has given attention to the subject of the rivetless ship, with the result that shortly there will be launched a goodish sized vessel of the casemate type, which will be unique in that she will be the first vessel of such a type turned out by British shipbuilders, in addition, moreover, to being the first electric welded ocean-going steamer. That her subsequent career will be watched with infinite interest goes without saying, because of the tremendous influence upon shipbuilding which she will exercise.

## CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Acknowledged to September 12th, 1918 ..... \$29,513.55

Since received:—

Mr. F. G. Becke, Whampoa (Sept.) ..... \$20.00  
Mr. O. I. Ellis, \$1.10/- 8.38  
"Kingsclere, Kitty" ..... 50.00  
M. B. S. sub. (Oct.) ..... 5.00  
"A. B." ..... 1.00  
Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 15, 409.00  
Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, per Miss Denison, List No. 10 ..... 225.00

748.33

Expended to 12th Sept., 1918 ..... \$29,181.33

Since expended:—

150,000 Cigarettes sent to the troops at the Front.  
2,500 Cigarettes for French soldiers and sailors passing through Hongkong ..... 521.03  
\$ 521.03

W. A. DOWLEY

(Hon. Sec. and Treasurer)

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1918.

## THE IRISH PROBLEM.

### FIGHTING OFFICER'S APPEAL.

The *Times of India* has published a remarkable article over the initials "F.C.F." by an Irishman who was closely identified with the organisers and leaders of the Irish Home Rule party before the war, but joined up on the outbreak of hostilities, has since fought on nearly every British front, and has been two years in Mesopotamia.

"Never," he says, "shall I forget the historic reception which the Irish delegation, headed by my friend, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, of which I was a member, received in France in April, 1915. But France is disappointed in Ireland to-day. I would like my countrymen to realise that those of us who have played our part are either right or wrong. I have met in Mesopotamia more Irish officers than anywhere else, and although intensely Irish and mostly Home Rulers before the war, they consider that we are right. All mourn the state into which our land has been plunged. I consider that we officers and men have a right to a say in the future settlement of Ireland's affairs. I would let De Valera and his supporters know that we fighting men are in a very nasty temper with them and with a great part of our people at home. To Mr. Dillon, whom I know well, I would like the same facts to be known.

"We in Mesopotamia send one message to you at home. It is this: 'For God's sake fight, forgive, and forget. Examine your consciences. The fault as regards England is not altogether England's. Prove yourselves men before the world. If you do this England must give you Home Rule, based on the broadest principles of justice and equity. America will see to this; so will France; so will Canada, Australia, and South Africa. Come and fight; avenge Belgium, avenge the atrocities committed on people of your own race, redeem your reputation as the greatest fighting race in the world.'"

## UNION CHURCH WORKING PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church have this month packed three cases for Vladivostok containing:—24 mosquito nets, 38 many-tail beddies, 42 rolled bandages, 12 eye bandages, 12 holdall bags, 62 pairs pyjamas, 25 bed jackets, 48 doz. food covers, 7 doz. scrubbers, 24 hospital squares, 13 pairs bed socks, 5 surgical caps, 530 pairs socks, 64 pairs knitted caps, 38 caps and helmets, 9 trench sweaters, and 9 mufflers.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, A.S.P. (RESERVE).

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

October 25th—No. 2 Company under Inspector Alves. Uniform: helmets with spikes.

OUR DAY.  
Members detailed for duty on "Our Day" are exempted from attending parades on the 21st, 22nd, and 25th insts.

Members on duty on "Our Day" may wear coats in their helmets.

No member may wear more than one rose. The rose will be fastened on the pugaree on right hand side of the helmet.

There will be three details for duty on "Our Day" at 11.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 7 p.m.

Uniform for 11.15 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. details—Helmets with spikes, belts and truncheons. Inspectors to wear swords and cross-belts. Uniform for 7 p.m. detail—Caps with covers, belts and truncheons. Inspectors to wear patrol uniform (no belts or swords) with cap.

SATURDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

There will be one detail for duty at the Race Course at 1.30 p.m. Uniform: helmets with spikes, belts and truncheons. Inspectors to wear sword and cross-belt.

October 22nd, 1918.



## LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST NO. 12.

Already acknowledged	\$3,929.58
Mr. Li Yiu Hon	200.00
Messrs. Moller & Co.	100.00
Mrs. Seguin Strahan	200.00
Anonymous	100.00
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.	100.00
Mr. D. W. Trauman	50.00
Mrs. and Miss Kathleen A. Ormiston	50.00
Mrs. S. T. Williamson	50.00
Mr. Eldon Potter	50.00
Messrs. Currimbhay & Co., Ltd.	50.00
Mr. R. A. Gubbay	50.00
Mr. E. Howard	50.00
Mr. T. F. Hough	50.00
Mr. N. T. Brown	50.00
Mr. A. B. Avastis	25.00
Mr. F. Radamille	25.00
Mr. Wong Kuo Fat	25.00
Mr. Lau Tai Ping	25.00
Mrs. Hallifax	25.00
Mr. H. F. Campbell	20.00
Mr. M. P. Talati	20.00
Mr. M. H. Elias	15.00
Messrs. Rayamally & Co.	15.00
Rev. T. Wilfred Scholes	10.00
Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe	10.00
Anonymous	10.00
Mr. R. Leopold	10.00
B. D. R.	10.00
Mr. S. Ali Bux	10.00
Total	\$5,248.68

LIST NO. 13.

Japanese Community (per Consul-General for Japan)	200.00
Mrs. Lung Chai Kwong	200.00
Messrs. Hogg, Karamia & Co.	101.00
Miss Madge Crapnell	100.00
Messrs. Gilman & Co.	100.00
General Li Ka Pan	100.00
Mrs. B. Anonymous	50.00
Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co.	50.00
Mr. A. D. Keigwin	25.00
Lieut. G. A. Burn, R.N.R.	25.00
The Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzani	25.00
Mr. Cassim Ahmed	25.00
Mr. M. L. A. Mohideen	25.00
Mr. Noor Din	25.00
Mr. T. Motabhai	25.00
Mr. A. E. Wood	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Titcher	20.00
Mrs. G. M. Harston	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kew	15.00
N.C.O.s and Men 40th Co. R.E.	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Currie	10.00
Mrs. K. D. Alistair	5.00
Miss Kew	5.00
Cushion	5.00
Mr. Nur Khan	5.00
Mr. Abbas Khan	5.00
Mr. A. B. Fuffad	5.00
Mr. Hasham Khan	5.00
Mr. Sirdar Khan	5.00
Mr. M. Mahomed	5.00
Mr. S. D. Mehal	5.00
Mr. S. A. Bux	2.00
Mr. Nanick	1.00
Mr. Karamet	1.00
Total	\$6,477.18

"OUR DAY" DERBY.  
VIEWS OF THE PONIES.

The Derby ponies were being led round the stable yard for their evening exercise when our representative passed.

"I know why they called him Cicero," remarked a stylish-looking brown, as he followed his mafuo with the minding gal of a thoroughbred.

"What Rockland doesn't know isn't worth knowing," said the Dustman.

"Well, why did they call him Cicero?" piped Attaboy from the other side of the circle.

"Because his owner thought he looked rather M.T. when he landed. By the way, I —"

Robert the Devil swung round suddenly and aimed a vicious kick at Rockland.

"That will teach you to make bad jokes. Now you can pretend to be lame again. I'm going to win this Derby."

"Rubbish!" exclaimed Cicero. "What about Sunday's gallop when I beat you in 1.11, last quarter 34.1-5?"

"Send me a telegram," said Attaboy, "and I'll tell you. I went the half-mile on Tuesday in 1.10, my boy, last quarter 34.4-5."

"Well, I beat that said Rustonjee in 1.08, last quarter 33.4-5."

"That was because we all went on the grass course but you," said Cicero. "I went with Rockland, and our time was 1.17.4-5, last quarter 37.1-5, but style counts for something, and none of you can do the half-mile like me."

"We don't want to," remarked Boris (late Percy). "I went the Leger three quarters in 1.48.1-5, last quarter 33.4-5."

"You must have been stung by a wasp," said War Bond. "I took 1.59, last quarter 37, and my jock's no aboon."

"Don't be stung," said Attaboy. "Dustman and I are still training together, and we may astonish you yet. I beat him again in 1.13.2-5, last quarter 35.3-6. He may be 'Our Day' after all," he continued as they fled into the stable, "and the big sweep will be worth winning."

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:

October 21st, 4.30 p.m.: Typhoon in about 112deg. Long E. and 16deg. Lat. N., moving W.

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 500 miles distant, including westward.

October 22nd, 9.30 a.m.: Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 200 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W.

October 22nd, 3.45 p.m.: Typhoon in about 124deg. Long E. and 10deg. Lat. N., moving W.

## HONGKONG CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR WILLIAM ARTHUR DAVIES, K.C.]

## ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER FOR FOUR CENTS.

Yeung Kit was indicted for the manslaughter of a Chinese lad named Choi Meh, at No. 3, MacGregor Street, Hongkong, on September 10th. A further charge of criminal assault was added at the request of the Attorney-General.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. A. Ritchie, B. J. de H. Moore, A. Drausfeld, W. Morley, B. E. Fielder, J. Macormack, and P. W. R. Ramsay.

The Attorney-General said the prisoner and the deceased were cool-coolies, sharing, with others, the first-floor of a flat on MacGregor Street. On the morning in question the prisoner, deceased, and another lad were playing cards, when the prisoner asked the deceased to return the sum of 4 cents lent to him previously.

The deceased replied that he would return the money at 8.30 a.m., when the master returned, and the prisoner threatened to strike him if he did not do so. There was a quarrel over it, and the prisoner slapped the deceased on the face several times.

Fearing further assault, the deceased ran away but the prisoner caught him at the top of the stairs, and, seizing him by the neck, pushed him down the stairs.

The deceased rolled down head first and never got up. His skull was fractured and his spleen ruptured. He died half-an-hour or so later in the hospital from the injuries he had received.

The Attorney-General, continuing, said that if the jury were satisfied with the facts as would be related by the witnesses they would bring in a verdict against the prisoner. Even if they were not satisfied with the facts, and believed that the deceased threw himself down the stairs in sheer terror, they would have to bring in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, because, in law, if a man jumped through a window in terror and killed himself, or did some similar act, the man who had caused such terror was liable to be tried for manslaughter.

His Lordship: That is, assuming that he had real ground for his terror.

The Attorney-General: Exactly so; if it is proved that the person so acted by reason of the threat of another person.

Continuing, the Attorney-General said the prisoner had stated that he asked the deceased for some money. They had a quarrel, and the deceased "went downstairs and fell into the street." As to that statement, the Attorney-General said that if the deceased did go downstairs, he did not go down of his own volition in such a manner as to crack his skull.

The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PRINCIPAL JUDGE, MR. JUSTICE COMPTON.]

## ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Lai Hung and Lai Kwai Shun were indicted for committing a robbery with violence at Yau-nati.

The following were the jury: Messrs. B. Eustace, J. Cner Clark, A. Ogilvie, N. L. Bailton, P. E. Ranger, R. D. Baptista, and C. F. Starkey.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, stated that on the evening of September 18th the two prisoners committed an assault on an old man and stole from him \$30. The old man, who lives in Temple Street, was going out for a walk, and, while entering a tea-house, met the first prisoner. After having refreshed himself, the old man went home by way of Nanking Street, and when he had just reached the Soi factory he was assaulted by three men, two of whom were the prisoners. They caught him by the neck, and, after throwing him on the ground, stole a canvas bag containing \$30.

The old man was rather badly treated by the men before they went away, but he chased them and would state emphatically that he distinctly recognised the first prisoner as being one of his assailants. The complainant's efforts to arrest the men were futile, so he then reported the robbery to the Police. On September 20th the first prisoner was arrested on a steamer which was leaving for Canton. When taken to the Police Station, he volunteered to lead the Police to the house where the second prisoner was staying. This man was subsequently arrested at No. 49, Canton Road. At the Police Station the first prisoner admitted taking \$30, the second prisoner assisting him by holding the complainant. The second prisoner added that he received \$4 for his share in the robbery. At the Police Court, also, both prisoners admitted the offence.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "guilty."

His Honour sentenced the first prisoner, who had a previous conviction against him, to undergo seven years' hard labour and to receive ten strokes with the "cat," and the second prisoner to five years' hard labour and ten strokes with the "cat."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOUSING QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—I see that you have opened your columns to correspondence on the Housing Problem, which is of such vital interest to the health and general well-being of the Colony. It is of the utmost importance that the ideal which ought to be kept in view is that the Peak is the place where houses for all Europeans ought to be provided. The air on the Peak is admittedly better for Europeans than that on the lower levels and the Government ought to provide such facility of communication with the Peak that it would be possible for all Europeans to live there.

I am, sir, yours truly,

H. COBLEY MOYLE

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"]

Sir,—If the whole of your correspondent "X.Y.Z.'s" letter may be judged by the reference which he makes to a certain terrace of houses largely occupied by Portuguese it does not constitute a very valuable contribution to the problem which we are all anxious to have solved. I am credibly informed, and believe it can be proved, that the landlord of the terrace presumably referred to has received on an average less than \$35 net per month per house for some years past.—Yours, etc.,

A.B.C.

## HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

Despite the counter-attraction at the Victoria Theatre, last night, Harmston's Circus opened its short season in Hongkong with a crowded house. The circus is located near the Post Office at Kowloon, where a commodious and well-illuminated tent has been erected.

The programme presented last night was interesting and amusing. It comprised no fewer than eighteen items. The finest "turn" of the evening was the flying trapeze act by Miss Jenny Harmston and the Martinez Troop.

Royalina, the contortionist, resembled an india-rubber ball and clever acrobatic feats were performed by the Peking Premier Acrobatic Troupe, these two items being new to Hongkong circus-goers. In the Champion Double Jockey act, W. Harmston and C. Bruce, proved themselves adepts at double-somersaulting on the bare-back of a galloping pony. Miss M. Bell was an accomplished equestrienne, and Miss Jenny Harmston a daring artist on the trapeze and rope. Other popular items were chair hand-balancing by Amat; juggling and hoop rolling by O. Delroy and C. Bruce; the wire-walking by Miss Bell; chair and table balancing by Royalina; and the Humpty-Bumpst act by Harry and Will. The clowns, Ozz and Amat kept the "house" in roars of laughter at their antics and witticisms. The performing animals gave evidence of training. Taken altogether, the performance last night augurs well for the short visit of the Circus to Hongkong.

To-day, at 4 p.m. there will be a matinee, when a special programme for children will be presented.

## ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AT McDONNELL ROAD.

Fung Yuen was indicted for assaulting a Chinese woman, with intent to rob her at No. 16, McDonnell Road.

The following were the jury: Messrs. B. Eustace, J. Cner Clark, A. Ogilvie, N. L. Bailton, P. E. Ranger, R. D. Baptista, and C. F. Starkey.

The Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, stated that the woman, who is an amah employed by Mr. T. M. Xavier, the tenant of the house at McDonnell Road, was busy ironing some clothes on September 10th, when she heard someone knocking at the door. She called out: "Who is that?" A voice replied: "I am a poor man, come to deliver letters." She opened the door and three men entered the room. They caught her by the neck and held her so tightly that she started bleeding. The woman managed to attract help, and Mr. Xavier, a University student, chased the men, who ran up the hill in Bowser Road. Prisoner was arrested and taken to the Police Station, where a pocket of pepper and a force gun were found on him.

Prisoner made a statement to the effect that the other two men who had escaped asked him to go to the house with a letter. He was a poor man. He did not know what happened in the house.

The jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," and His Honour sentenced the prisoner to five years' hard labour and ten strokes with the "cat."

## SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, October 15th.

## THE MEMORY OF CONFUCIUS.

Recently the day sacred to the memory of Confucius was observed. It is probably known to most people living in China that the observation of this day was the special prerogative of the Emperor. Is it not somewhat strange that this once royal duty should now voluntarily devolve on the Chinese schools? Did not the Republic set out with the firm determination to wipe everything imperialistic off the slate? This kind of observance is nothing if it be not imposing. The regal paraphernalia is needed to uphold it, and this is beyond the reach of the ordinary educational institution. The observance has been taken up in a half-hearted way, and is by no means universal. The greatest display of bunting I noticed in honour of the day was that of a certain school under the management of foreigners. I was not a little surprised. I should very much like to know what in Confucius or his teachings, appeals to the popular or national imagination? Perhaps a Chinaman could best answer the question.

THE SINKING OF WAR.

The authorities are trying by hook or by crook to get money. They have recourse to many expedients, and beyond the beaten paths they do not appear to have succeeded. They find it hard to tap new sources. Fresh exactions are resorted to with adamantine determination. So far the authorities have resisted the temptation that opium offers. Not so, however, the northern provinces. Chinese authorities need more than their own weak resolves to control the opium menace—a menace of their own creation. America and Great Britain have reminded them of the Hague understanding none too soon.

How long the southern provinces will keep their agreement intact is really a test question of the depth of their resolve. Chan Kwing-ming has had under consideration both opium and gambling problems since he crossed over the Canton border. His firm opposition to both has created a very favourable impression amongst all the anti-opium and anti-gambling leagues.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Very little news comes to us as to the military condition of Fukien. The Government affairs of the province are evidently under Chan's control, but it is not equally clear that he is master of the whole situation. The capture of Amoy is a secondary matter. With the fall of Foochow that is sure to follow, the fate of Foochow is not yet decided as far as we know. Yet it is evident that the Fukien people prefer to be under Southern than under Northern jurisdiction. As in the case of Amoy, once again the neutral attitude of the Navy, but with a southern bias, is made evident.

Its chief interest in the strife was the preservation of foreign interests. For this, no doubt, foreigners feel grateful, but the belligerents probably vied with each other in the effort to behave properly to the foreigner. They have injured business very much, however, and in this respect have been a plague to native and foreigner alike.

For some time civil and military duties in this region have been attended to by General Liu. He is trying to make peace amongst warring clans and is succeeding to some extent, but robbery and thieving are still very rife. The riverways are more peaceful than they have been for a long time. Great caution is still exercised, however, in night travelling. The boatmen strongly object to the heavy boat taxes of the ex-cisemen.

THE SCARCITY OF SILVER.

There is a great scarcity of silver. The myriads of little shop-keepers find it hard to do anything like their ordinary business. They long for the time to come when the tied-up hoards of money shall flow into their markets again! Foreigners here and elsewhere share the feeling, and long for the normal rate of the dollar. But how very little our sacrifice is in comparison with that of our kith and kin at the Front. For their sakes, and for the sake of humanity we should be prepared to endure a good deal more—even the loss of everything—that our cause may triumph.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 19th October is as follows:—

	Receipts	Aggregate
This Year	\$14,575	\$580,918
Last Year	12,021	571,922
Increase	2,554	8,996

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

## EVERYTHING FOR TENNIS

## TENNIS RACKETS.

INCLUDING

THE S.E.G.

\$25.00 each.

THE GOLD MEDAL.

\$20.00 each.

AYRE'S SLOTTED

THROAT.

\$20.00 each.

"TOURNAMENT"

\$12.50 each.

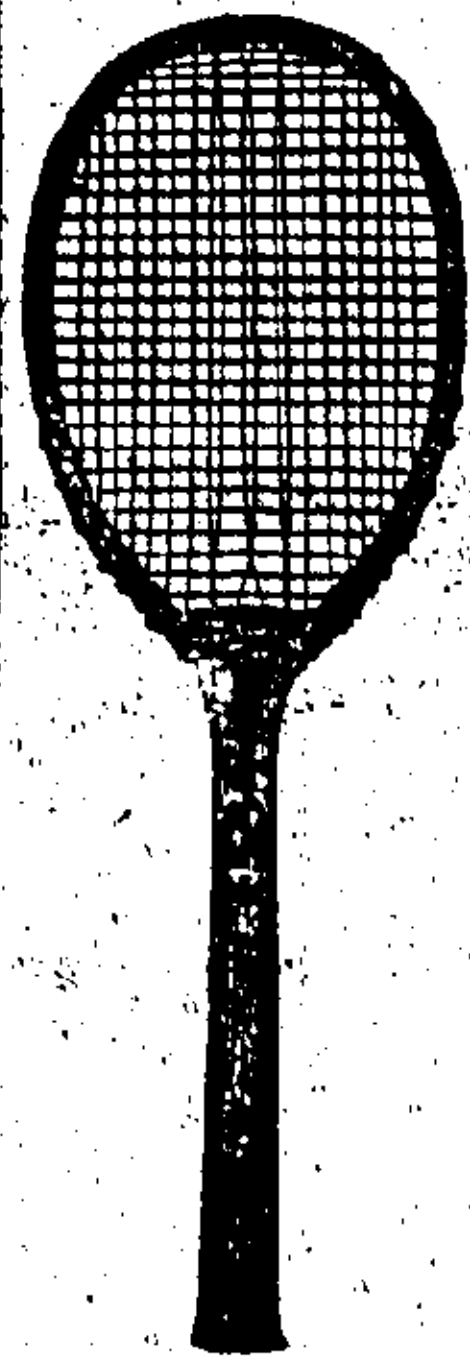
SLAZENGER'S

"DEMON"

\$11.50 each.

"GREENWOOD"

\$6.75 each.



TENNIS  
POSTS  
AND  
NETS

CHAMPIONSHIP  
TENNIS BALLS.  
JUST RECEIVED  
FOR  
CEMENT AND GRASS COURTS.

RACKET  
COVERS.  
GUT  
PRESERVER.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, COLLEGES AND SERVICE TEAMS.

## Foundry Facings that Stay Put

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

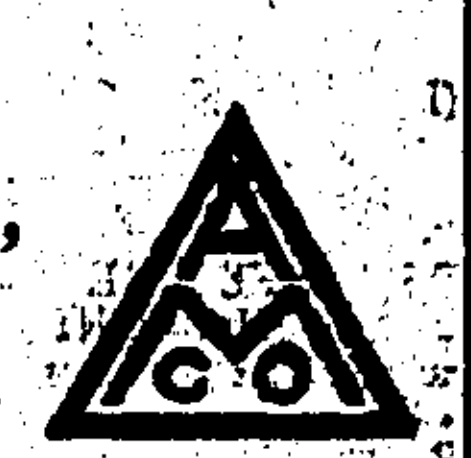
## MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.



Andersen, Meyer &amp; Co., Ltd.

Hotel Mansions, Telephone 1890.



Wm. Powell Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

## SPORTING FOOTWEAR

FOR THE SEASON

"KELTIC"  
GOLF AND WALKING  
SHOES

for

"LADIES"

in

BLACK AND BROWN.

## SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS  
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muric Acid, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, Des Voeux Road, Wanchai, HONGKONG.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## "OUR DAY."

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for EXCHANGE BUSINESS TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), OCTOBER 24th, at 1 P.M.  
Hongkong, October 23rd, 1918. [2575]

## THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE Undersigned has been appointed General Manager of the Local Agency for HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO of the above Company as from OCTOBER 1st, 1918, in succession to Mr. LESTER KNOT, resigned.  
(Sd.) R. W. TAPE.  
Hongkong, October 23rd, 1918. [2576]

## WANTED.

A GODOWN, if possible at the water front.  
Write, stating terms to—  
Box No. 2577,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[2577]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., 5, Vaneau Road, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from October 25th, to November 15th, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, October 23rd, 1918. [2578]

## AMERICAN RED CROSS ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the HONGKONG CHAPTER of the AMERICAN RED CROSS will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL at 5 P.M. TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), OCTOBER 23RD.  
At this Meeting Bye-Laws will be adopted and a new Executive Committee will be elected.  
S. E. HODGE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2556]

## LOST.

STRAYED from 148, Braker Road, Peak, a WHITE BULL TERRIER PUP.  
Suitable reward will be paid for its return to—  
W. B. WALKER,  
Care of STANDARD OIL CO.  
[2570]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)  
LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 250 issued to CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 250 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST OR DESTROYED. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.  
By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2471]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION  
No. S. 475.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CONTRACT," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1918, for the supply of Aerated Waters; B'dding and Clothing; Beers, Spirits, Wines, etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals, Drugs, Surgical Instruments, and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing; (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.  
Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.  
J. T. C. JOHNSON,  
Principal Civil Medical Officer.  
Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2522]

## WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.  
No. 128, Des Vaux Road, Central,  
Top Floor,  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 1833. [1867]

## INTIMATIONS

THE TALK OF  
HONGKONG.

## WISEMAN'S DINNER

## AND

## WISEMAN'S

## NEW ORCHESTRA

## EVERY EVENING

AT 7.30

## A Great Feast and a

## Musical Treat.

[2508]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT  
LOAN 1918.

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80  
yielding a net income of 5.65%.

Bearing Interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—  
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,  
5, CHATEAU ROAD,  
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, October 18th, 1918. [2538]4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT  
LOAN 1918.Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.  
Bearing Interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.  
Subscription list will be closed on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" brought before October 29th, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:  
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,  
(FRENCH BANK)  
Princes Building, Charter Road,  
where full particulars may be obtained.  
A. SIRE,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, October 19th, 1918. [2567]G. E.  
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.  
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.  
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.  
[18]

## HOUSES TO LET

## ROOMS TO LET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE with every convenience and easy access to town.  
Apply by letter to—  
"ELECTRIC"  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[2537]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[2480]

## TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.  
[25]

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. suitable for Coal Storage.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
2000

## FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LAND at the Peak.  
Apply—  
DENNY & BOWLEY,  
Hongkong.  
[2565]

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.  
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.  
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.  
Manageress—Mrs. ALLEN.  
[2539]

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPY.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia).

THE Steamship

"VAN OVERSTRAATEN"

will be despatched on or about OCTOBER 28th to—

SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELI,

PENANG AND RANGOON.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for 58 saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, October 6th, 1918. [2502]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM is concentrated food.

1828

JUST RECEIVED  
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

This is the year to have a good garden. Plant lot of Seed and take good care of the Garden. Then you will have every reason to be pleased with the result.

GRACA & CO.,  
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
P. O. Box 230.  
[184]

## INTIMATION



Something better than a Card

for friends at home at

Xmas Time

## OUR

## PHOTO

## CALENDAR

will keep you in remembrance all

the year round.

Your friends will value it.

Price \$2.50

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

TEL. 16.

[15]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 23RD 1918.

## THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

SEVERAL important suggestions in connection with the Housing problem were made during the discussion on the Budget. The Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE urged that the dearth of better-class houses was due to the Government's policy of issuing short leases at a high premium, and imposing a heavy Crown Rent in addition to onerous terms for road-making and drainage. While we are inclined to agree with the OFFICIAL ADMINISTERING the Government that a lease of 75 years, with the option of renewal for a similar period, is not likely seriously to retard building activity, it is obvious that anything which tends to increase the cost of construction accentuates the difficulties of the situation. The grievance to-day is that the supply of European residences is inadequate and that the rentals are prohibitive to the man of moderate means. At first sight this would appear to be merely a case of cause and effect, but landlords protest that, although the market value of house property has appreciated very considerably in recent years owing to the operation of the law of supply and demand, the return which they receive is not unreasonable when considered in relation to the present cost of building. Anything, therefore, which the Government, as the ground landlord, can do to lighten the burden would appear to be a step in the right direction. In order, however, that the full benefit may be enjoyed by the tenants the existing competition amongst them must be reduced by the opening-up of fresh sites. These, as the Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRN pointed out, should be, as far as possible, on level ground, so as to avoid heavy expenditure on foundations and retaining walls. Then the Government should train the nullahs, lay the main drains, and provide a supply of water

and light. The cutting of new roads is, of course, the first requisite, and it is gratifying to find that this is contemplated. In this connection, we hope that further consideration will be given to the scheme submitted by the Automobile Association for the construction of a road from Pokfulam to the Peak, which would give access to many good building sites and thereby quickly pay for itself. The reclamation schemes at Praya East and Samsui promise ultimately to furnish valuable areas both on the Island and the Peninsula for the accommodation of the ever-increasing Chinese population. All these various projects will help to ameliorate existing conditions, or at least to prevent them from becoming more acute, for a time, but there is no doubt that, if the growth of the Colony in the past may be taken as a guide to the future, they will need to be supplemented constantly by others. Without further delay, the desirability of transferring the Admiralty Dockyard and the Military quarters from the heart of the City of Victoria to some site less valuable commercially should be represented to the Imperial Authorities. In the meantime, the local Government might exhibit a little more foresight than has characterised its actions hitherto. From many points of view it would have been wiser to place the University in the New Territory rather than in a residential district just above Chinatown, and it may yet be found necessary to repair this mistake. Nor is there any need for such institutions as the Prison and the Lunatic Asylum to be located in a populous area—a fact which should be borne in mind whenever expensive extensions are under consideration. As far as practicable, the City of Victoria should be reserved for business purposes and for the accommodation of those who must live close to their work. This is the policy adopted in all important centres of commercial activity. It has become the practice of big London firms, for example, to erect factories outside the Metropolitan area for the execution of work that is not absolutely urgent. When, however, everything has been done to provide sites for business premises and dwellings, the housing problem will still remain unsolved so far as Europeans are concerned unless the Government builds quarters for the Civil Service, the larger firms provide houses for their staffs, and something in the nature of a Co-operative Building Society is formed—if necessary, with Government backing—for the assistance of those firms or individuals who do not possess the necessary capital to engage in building operations. Finally, precautions must be taken to guard against a repetition of that which has happened on the middle levels.

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held on November 1st.

Mr. B. W. Tape has been appointed general manager of the local agency of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Two cases (two deaths) of diphtheria and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Sunday and Monday.

As the result of the jury's recommendation in an inquiry into the death of a man who was electrocuted by touching a live wire at Hunghom some time ago, the China Electric Light & Power Co. have painted the following notice, in red, on the electric posts all over Kowloon:—  
"Caution—do not touch these wires."

A large number availed themselves of the invitation issued to the general public, yesterday, to inspect the s.s. *Nanking*, the newest addition to the passenger service of the China Mail Steamship Co. On arrival, the visitors were welcomed by Mr. O. H. Bitter, the general manager of the Company in Hongkong. Tea was served in the saloon, and a Filipino Orchestra played a varied selection of music. The new steamer is a handsome addition to the travelling facilities across the Pacific.

At the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Compton asked the Crown Solicitor what date had been fixed for a receiving case. The Crown Solicitor replied: Thursday, but that is "Our Day," my Lord. His Honour: Yes, we will not work on Thursday. Cannot another date be fixed? Why not to-morrow? The Crown Solicitor stated that Mr. Alabaster was appearing in the case and arrangements would have to be made. Besides, the defendant in the case was out on bail and on the day the sessions commenced, had to leave for Shanghai owing to the death of his father. He would be back at any moment. His Honour suggested extracting the bail and sending the money to the War Loan. The Crown Solicitor expressed his agreement with the suggestion. After further consideration, however, the case was fixed for Monday.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOT SAN PO."]

## TUAN CHI-JUI AND THE PREMIER-SHIP.

PEKING, October 22nd.  
Chang Cho-lam, Tuchun of Fungtien, will lead two divisions of his troops to Peking this week. It is said that they will protect Tuan Chi-jui so that he may assume office as Premier again.

## LUK WING-TING AND PEKING.

It is reported that General Luk Wing-ting, has wired to the Speaker, Liang Shih-yi, that he intends to conclude a separate peace with Peking.

## PAOIFIST ACTIVITIES.

The Pacifist Society will establish a branch in Shanghai and Hankow for Southerners.

## ALLIED MINISTERS AND ENEMY SUBJECTS.

The Foreign Diplomats in Peking have decided to urge the Peking Government to settle the unrest and to impose strict restrictions on Germans in China.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG HOOT SAN PO."]

CANTON, October 22nd.

## THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

We are informed that the ex-Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, who came to Canton to hand over the seal of office to his successor, returned to Shui-Hing yesterday. The new Civil Governor, Chak Wang, officially visited the Tuchun and the Military Government after assuming office on the 20th inst.

## THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The Military Government has ordered that the appointment and dismissal of both civil and military officials must first be submitted to the Government, so that it may be in a position to issue an explanation of any change when disciplinary measures are needed.

## LUNG'S GUNBOAT DAMAGED.

The Commander of the gunboat *Wing Fung* has reported that while he was patrolling along the Kowloon Coast he caught sight of the gunboat *Po Man* and opened fire, knocking away her funnel and inflicting other damage. The *Po Man*, after firing a few shots in return, disappeared in a smoke cloud.

## GERMAN MISSIONARY THREATENED BY BANDITS.

The Dutch Consul in Shamen has reported to the local authorities that a German missionary, somewhere near Wai-chow, is threatened by bandits, who demand \$1,000.

## MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Shui-Hing troops in Canton have been ordered to return to Shui-Hing. Several regiments of the 2nd Army returned to Canton from Shek-Lung yesterday.

The gunboat *Tung On* of the 1st Squadron, has been anchored off Shamen for the protection of foreigners.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

## THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.

Chak Wang, the appointee of the Military Government, formally took up his post as Civil Governor of Kwangtung province on October 20th. The ceremony of installation was held at the Civil Governor's Office and was attended by the officials of the Military Government and the Provincial officials. Civil Governor Chak Wang received the seal of office from ex-Governor Li Yew-hon, who will continue to support the Constitutional Movement as Commander of the Shui Hing troops.

## GERMANS IN CHINA.

## ALLIED MINISTERS URGE STRICTER REGULATIONS.

The Allied Ministers in Peking met on October 18th. They first exchanged views regarding the present internal war in China, and then decided to request the Peking Government to be more strict in the regulation of the Germans and Austrians.

## AMERICA AND MEDIATION.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister called on the President in the afternoon to announce his return to his post, and present the new military attaché to the American Legation.

Hsu Shih-chang first mentioned the advice of the American Adviser regarding the peaceful settlement between the North and the South.

The Minister replied that the American people with one heart wished to see peace in China, but he was afraid that as this was purely an internal Chinese question, foreigners could not very well interfere. Hsu Shih-chang expressed his desire to follow a peaceful policy but did not feel it safe to go too far, fearing that the South would ask too much. He expressed his appreciation of American good-will.

Dr. Reinsch left Hsu Shih-chang at five o'clock in the afternoon.—*Eastern News Agency.*



## THE WAR.

### ALLIES REACH THE DUTCH FRONTIER:

GERMANS FALLING BACK ON THE SCHELDT CANAL.

### BRITISH AND FRENCH CROSS THE LYS.

ENEMY EVACUATION OF UKRAINE EXPECTED.

### GERMANY'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON FORECASTED:

LARGE CONCESSIONS LIKELY.

*Franco-Belgian front*

**LATEST CABLES.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL LOCAL OPERATIONS.

London, October 21st.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

During local operations we cleared up certain points where the enemy was still resisting in the evening.

A counter-attack, from the direction of Romeries, was beaten off with heavy loss.

Our advanced troops, to the north of Denain, continue to advance.

They are in contact with the enemy, and are nearing St. Amand and the line from the Scheldt to the north of Tournai.

**EARLIER CABLES.**

### BRITISH TROOPS TWO MILES FROM TOURNAI.

London, October 20th.

Sir Douglas Haig:—

In this morning's attack the British forced a passage across the Sella River between Le Cateau and Denain.

Having captured the villages in the river valley and driven the enemy from Solesmes, we fought up the slopes east of the Sella and established ourselves on the high ground overlooking the Harpies Valley.

We encountered determined opposition, especially at Solesmes and St. Python, but, overcome this opposition after hard fighting, and repulsed a number of counter-attacks.

This operation was carried out in heavy rain. We took 2,000 prisoners and some guns.

Our advanced troops are within two miles of Tournai, and are in contact with the enemy east of the general line as follows:—Denain, Bois-des-Ecluses, Landas Mouchin and Marquain.

### BRITISH LINE ON THE DUTCH FRONTIER.

London, October 20th.

Reuter learns that to-day's British attack resulted in the recapture of Solesmes, and a mile advance east of the River Sella on a front of ten miles.

We made a valuable advance to-day in Belgium, and our line rests on the Dutch frontier. It runs straight down to Aelter, thence to Lottenhulle, Ynckel, Grammene, Oesselghem, up to the Lys canal north of Orghem.

### MAGNIFICENT SERIES OF VICTORIES.

London, October 20th.

A Havas message says:—

We gained a magnificent series of victories along the whole front from the Dutch frontier to the Meuse.

The Belgians took Bruges, Zebrugge, the whole coast line up to the Dutch frontier and pushed beyond Bruges, half way to Ghent.

The French are on the road to Ghent.

The British captured Denain, south of the Serre.

The French Tenth Army broke the "Hunding" line on a width of over three miles.

### SKILFUL GERMAN RETREAT.

London, October 21st.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—

The attack of the First and Third British Armies north-east of Le Cateau was launched in wet weather on a heavy and slippery ground, and is progressing favourably.

Fires broke out afresh at Douai yesterday, but were extinguished by our troops.

German airmen are heavily bombing the captured towns.

The enemy is conducting his retreat skilfully and has masked covering troops across the flanks on certain routes by which the main forces are retiring.

His resistance is very strong south of Douai, where the pressure of the three British Armies, co-operating with the French, has imminent strategic possibilities.

### BELGIANS ADVANCING ALONG DUTCH FRONTIER.

London, October 21st.

A Belgian communiqué states:—

We continued the pursuit of the enemy, hustling his rear-guards.

Our cavalry frequently charged machine-guns, capturing prisoners, guns and machine-guns towards the north.

Our cavalry are advancing along the Dutch frontier towards the south.

We are over 20 kilometres east of Bruges and have liberated numerous villages, crossing a line as follows:—Moerkerke, Maldegem, Ersele and Aelter.

Considerable booty was captured including numerous coastal guns and a long range gun which was not damaged and which had bombarded Dunkirk.

### BRITISH AND FRENCH CROSS THE LYS.

London, October 21st.

A British-Belgian communiqué states:—The Germans have been forced to withdraw from the whole front.

The Belgians are established along the Deynze—Ecluse Canal.

Their left, resting on the Dutch frontier, has occupied Knesselaere, Aelter, Abegem, and Belle-Murser.

The French, in spite of floods caused by the Germans, crossed the Lys and established bridge-heads.

The Second British Army, in spite of strong resistance and broken communications, crossed the Lys on its whole front. Its right reached the outskirts of Pecq.

The British captured 6,200 prisoners and 169 guns since October 14th.

### HEAVY FIGHTING NORTH OF VERDUN.

London, October 21st.

An American communiqué states:—We continue our pressure west of the Meuse.

There was heavy artillery firing and machine-gunning on the entire front north of Verdun.

Severe enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

The heavy fighting north of Verdun in the past week has drawn, constantly, an increasing number of German Divisions from the rest of the front.

They are desperately resisting our strong attacks in order to secure the retreat of the German Army whose position is compromised by our attacks from the west and the south.

### THE BIG GERMAN OFFENSIVE OF MARCH LAST.

London, October 21st.

A despatch by Sir Douglas Haig, dated July 20th, covering the operations since the first week in December last, has been published.

Its chief interest lies in Sir Douglas Haig's account of the German offensive of March 21st.

Sir Douglas Haig begins by emphasizing that the difficulties created by the transition from the offensive to the defensive policy, necessitated by the collapse of Russia, were accentuated by the re-organisation of the British Divisions from the thirteen battalion to the ten battalion basis, and by the extension of the British Front to Bapaume.

Meanwhile, large reserves which the enemy were able to create by transferring numerous divisions from the East, enabled him to carry out extensive training with units completed to the establishment.

### THE OFFENSIVE EXPECTED.

The Intelligence Department reported on March 18th that the enemy would probably attack the Arras—St. Quentin Front on the next day or the day after.

The British dispositions to meet the expected offensive were as complete as time and the troops available could make them.

General Gough's Fifth Army then held a 42-mile front from just south of Bapaume to Gouzeaucourt. The number of divisions in the line only allowed an average of one division to 3,750 yards of front.

General Byng's Third Army held a 37-mile front from the north of Gouzeaucourt to south of Gavrelle, the average length of front held by each division being about 4,700 yards.

**LATER.**

### COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH AND GERMAN FORCES.

Altogether about 84 German Divisions participated in the operations on March 21st, the number considerably exceeding the total of the Forces composing the entire British Army in France. The total of the British force on the original battle-front on the morning of March 21st was 29 Infantry Divisions and three Cavalry Divisions, of which 19 Infantry Divisions were in the line.

### REJOICING IN PARIS.

London, October 20th.

A Havas message says:—

Flags are flying in Paris in honour of the liberated towns. There is little disposition to shout "Victory" while the work of ejecting the Germans is still unfinished. France knows, as M. Clemenceau stated, that the battle continues, and that the great problem of reconstructing what the Germans destroyed is just beginning.

**LATEST CABLES.**

### FRENCH FRONT.

#### THE PROBABLE ENEMY LINE.

London, October 21st.

The latest reliable news seems to show that the enemy will try to hold a "line" as follows:—The "derivation" canal from the Dutch frontier to the Lys, from Petegem to the Scheldt, and from Forêt de Raimes to the Hunding Line.

The British Second Army reached the Scheldt, north-west of Tournai and are approaching Forêt de Raimes.

The French captured the bridgehead over the "derivation" canal at Nivelle and one over the Lys at Grammene.

**EARLIER CABLES.**

### THE OISE—SERRE FRONT.

London, October 21st.

A French communiqué states:—We extended our positions between the Oise and the Serre, and crossed the Chantrelle brook east of Verneuil.

We obtained a footing on the ridges west of Grandlup, maintaining our gains in spite of violent counter-attacks.

We reached the outskirts of Perron, east of Vouziers, and made progress in the region of Handevies and Falaise, capturing 20 guns.

[FRENCH WIRELESS.]

### GERMANS FALLING BACK ON THE SCHELDT.

Lyons, October 20th.

The Germans have evacuated Zebrugge, and the Allies have reached the Dutch frontier. The Germans are falling back on the bank of the Scheldt Canal on the line, Ghent, Oudenard, Tournai and Conde-sur-Scheldt.

In the Lille region the Allied troops have arrived at Templeuve, 15 kilometres to the east of Lille.

We have taken Cysoing and Pont-a-Marcq.

**General.**

**LATEST CABLES.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF HUNGARY.

#### DYNASTIC UNION WITH AUSTRIA TO CONTINUE.

Austrian, October 21st.

A telegram from Budapest states that the Emperor will shortly announce the complete economic independence of Hungary, which will have its own Army, Diplomatic Service, etc. The Dynastic union with Austria, however, will continue.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### THE CENTRAL POWERS AND PEACE.

#### LARGE CONCESSIONS LIKELY.

London, October 20th.

A Havas message says:—

The German answer to President Wilson was to have been sent yesterday.

The reply will be dictated chiefly by military considerations.

Large concessions are likely, with the demand for guarantees limiting their actual effect.

As regard the peace move, Paris is attracted by the reappearance of Prince Bulow's name.

### REPLY TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

#### WARMLY APPROVED.

New York, October 20th.

The newspapers and politicians warmly approve President Wilson's reply to Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Hitchcock, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared that it voices the highest expectations, not only of the American people, but also of the representatives of the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary.

### GERMAN MILITARISTS RE-ASSERT THEIR ARISTOCRACY.

London, October 21st.

The newspapers anticipate that the German reply will show a distinct hardening as compared with what it was expected to be a few days ago. They believe that the delay of the reply is due to the struggle of the militarists to re-assert their ascendancy, in which they have been successful, and emphasise that the enemy is much mistaken if he thinks that the Allied peoples are weakened by the peace talk.

On the contrary, they are more resolute than ever and will tolerate no compromise.

In this connection, President Wilson's crushing reply to Austria, which is described as a death-blow to the Dual Monarchy, is held up as a warning to Germany of the danger she incurs if she delays to accept the terms now offered.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

#### GERMAN EVACUATION EXPECTED.

Stockholm, October 21st.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Ukrainian Premier asked the Kieff Commander to send Cossacks to the Ukraine, fearing disturbances in the event of the German evacuation.

The Prefect of Odessa, in a proclamation, threatens the merciless suppression of risings based on the expectation of the departure of the Austrian garrison.

### FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

Washington, October 21st.

The three weeks' campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan has closed. The banks were flooded with subscriptions. It is estimated that 20,000,000 individuals subscribed.

### NEW JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

London, October 21st.

The Hon. Sir William Pickford, Judge of the High Court, King's Bench Division, has been appointed President of the Divorce Division.

### OBITUARY.

London, October 21st.

The death is reported of the Hon. Sir Ralph Neville, Judge of the High Court of Justice.

[FRENCH WIRELESS.]

### CZECHO-SLOVAK GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTED IN PARIS.

Lyons, October 20th.

A Czecho-Slovak Government has been constituted at Paris under the presidency of M. Masaryk.

### A DIRTY GERMAN TRICK.

The Times Correspondent adds one more horrible instance to the long list of dirty tricks played by the Germans when retreating. The dead body of an English soldier was found near Albert, and in his hand was held a grenade. The stretcher-bearers luckily noticed that the grenade was not of the pattern used by us, and closer inspection showed that it had been so disposed that it would have exploded the moment the stretcher-bearers raised the soldier's body.

### "THE STUNTS."

#### LAST NIGHT'S SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

The variety entertainment provided by "The Stunts," a company of local amateurs, at the Victoria Theatre last night, in aid of the "Our Day" Fund, proved the success it was expected to be. The Hall was comfortably crowded, and it is expected that the Fund will have benefited to the extent of about \$1,000. The entertainment was pleasing in a marked degree, and Mr. P. A. Rosario, the organiser, as well as the members of the Little Company, are to be warmly congratulated on the success of their efforts.

The entertainment opened with the staging of a one-act farce entitled "My Lord in Livery." The plot—if plot it could be called—had to do with the well-meaning efforts of a young Lord to force himself into the house of a footman, as the result of a rash bet, and of what happened when he succeeded in his attempt to get into her good graces. The playlet was brimful of amusing situations, in which those taking part did themselves justice and kept the audience in good humour from start to finish.

Miss Elfrida Osmund, as Sybil Amberley, the pretty, willful daughter of Sir George Amberley, did her part exceedingly well, and was largely responsible for the success of the playlet. The Misses Dorothy Razavet and Olga Demes, friends of Sybil Amberley, who turned themselves into household servants to welcome the pseudo footman, did all that was required of them, the former being very humorous as a cook. Mr. Alfred Ramsey as the dashing Lord Thirlmere, Mr. Harry Ramsey as the stately butler whom nothing would frighten, and Mr. Dick d'Almada, who took the part of the real footman, into whose shoes Lord Thirlmere bribed himself, also acted well, especially the inimitable butler. Master George Razavet made a trim page-boy.

The second part of the programme consisted of a musical medley. This part was no less successful than the first, though one would have liked to see just a trifle more sprightliness in one or two of the members of the Company. The opening chorus "Somewhere in France is a Lily" gave the audience a foretaste of the good things that were to come. It was followed by a song entitled "Lorraine" for which Mr. H. Remedios played the violin obligato. Miss Castro proved that she possessed a strong voice. Miss Phyllis d'Almada and Mr. Alfred Castro next sang a duet "The Wives of a Woman."

The young lady sang well, and showed signs of distinct promise as an entertainer. Miss Elfrida Osmund, a favourite at local amateur concerts, next contributed "Hello, Central, give me No Man's Land"—one of the best items on the programme. She possesses an unusually sweet voice, and has the stage manner to near perfection. A Pierrotte dance, in which Misses Osmund, Razavet and Phyllis d'Almada took part, came next. This item drew much appreciative applause from the audience. Mr. W. Guimaraes was responsible for the next item, an old Chinese melody entitled "Way Down South."

The seventh item on the long programme was the well-known song "God send you back to me" by Miss Dorothy Razavet. The song sounded well, especially as Mr. H. Remedios played the violin obligato. Mr. Harry Ramsey, the Joker, then sang an amusing song, but could not do himself full justice owing to an illness from which he has just recovered. "A Simple Melody" by Miss Olga Demes, was much appreciated. The next item, which was thoroughly enjoyable, was a duet by Miss Osmund and Mr. d'Almada entitled "Wonderful Girl!" Miss Benrice Castro was applauded for a sympathetic rendering of "One Fleeting Hour." The audience became enthusiastic about "The Place where the Peaches grow" as rendered by Mr. Dick d'Almada, with the assistance of the young lady members of the Company. The first instrumental item on the programme came next. In the form of a violin solo by Mr. H. Remedios, who is one of the best violinists in the Colony. The item was deservedly applauded.

The singing abilities of the Company were well tested when Misses d'Almada and Razavet, with Messrs. Remedios and Guimaraes rendered a catchy number "Italiano." The four voices blended well, bespeaking arduous training. Miss Dorothy Razavet kept the audience highly amused for a few minutes with a recitation about the subtle uses of a "law." Miss Phyllis d'Almada sang an old favourite "I have been to the pictures" in a charming style. Mr. Alfred Ramsey was heard to advantage in the very amusing song, "Keep your eye on the girls." The performance, came to an end with a bright chorus for which the Company was cheered, and the rendering of the National Anthem.

### V.C. EXPLOITS OF AN AMERICAN.

#### SEVEN MACHINES DOWN IN TWO DAYS.

The romantic story of a young American aviator—First Lieutenant Edwin C. Chamberlain, U.S. Marine Corps—who during a two days' "unofficial" visit to a British aerodrome as the front to "gather information" won a recommendation for the V.C. and the American Medal of Honour, as well as for promotion to a captaincy, is told by Mr. John Russell in a report which is issued by the American Public Information Committee. His astonishing record is stated thus:—

Took part in a fight with twelve German planes. Smashed five of them while his own machine was badly crippled. Shot down two others. Enabled his British companions to escape. Swooped out of the air, and charged headlong into a detachment of German infantry and routed it. "Bluffed" three Germans with a fake grenade, and took one of them prisoner. Rescued a wounded French soldier. Swam a river under fire while he drove the prisoner before him and carried the wounded man. Landed right-side up with both trophies in the Allied line. And would not give his name for fear of being scolded.

#### FIRST MORNING'S WORK.

The first morning Lieutenant Chamberlain shot one German aeroplane down in flames and forced another to descend. Next day he went out with the British airmen to escort French bombing planes, and began by forcing an enemy aeroplane to descend. The rest of the story is taken from Lieutenant Chamberlain's report:— "About eight miles from the line, and in a fair anti-aircraft fire, I was trying to get the 'damned' shell out of my gun, when all was quiet. I knew that most enemy aeroplanes about, and I looked up to see twelve enemy aeroplane fighters, a circus lot, circling my companions quite a way above me, and one coming for me. My engine was missing badly, and it had just gone dead a moment before, but I went to meet the enemy aircraft just like I meant it, and fired just to break the strain, and he suddenly pitched and drove straight for the ground, and kept on going rather evenly. I guess I got his engine.

#### A GREAT FIGHT.

"Just then my engine came alive and I started up to join the 'buzzard' dance, as the odd one was sitting high, evidently the leader, and watching for some one to slaughter. My two companions were darting this way and that, trying to force the circle, but the huns were manoeuvring and tightening the circle gradually. They didn't see me, so I got into a hazy sun just over their circle, and as two of them went for Captain L., I went for them; nose down, vertical, engine full on, and I got the first one at thirty yards with twenty of my 100 rounds of my gun working, and he blew up and went down in burning pieces as I dodged to miss him.

"The second turning square in front of me, and I got him with another burst of twenty-five rounds at twenty yards, and he spun with flames all over the machine, the pilot jumping out; then my engine began missing. I looked round to see five coming for me, including the leader, in a grey-yellow marked Albatross machine. Just then I saw Captain L. and Lieutenant H. go after one each, and one spun in flames. The other's wing fell off.

"Then my engine stopped altogether, and the huns came in after me in twos. I drove vertical a second; then pulled into a loop without power, and kicked into a vertical sideslip at the top, and there directly under me was a desperately manoeuvring enemy airplane; but I had him, and down he went with a dropping wing in a fantastic spin. I then went for the four remaining enemy aircraft, and the leaders was the first I saw.

"He pulled a wonderful wing over at me, but I got the idea first, and we met; he was head on, and I fired my last thirty rounds, and pulled up with bullets going by me in a hail. Then I looked, and there was the leader diving on his back and he was hanging out of his machine. He was evidently himself hit. The others afterwards reported that he hung as if dead.—Express.


### SIR JOHN SIMON'S WAR AIMS.

At a garden party at Walthamstow recently Lady Simon read the following message which her husband had sent from France:— "The Kaiser told the truth the other day when he described the war as a conflict between two ideals—his and ours. It is a conflict between those who regard war as an instrument of progress and those who regard it as a pestilence which threatens to destroy mankind—between those who think and act as if the weak had no rights, and those who wish their neighbours to live in full security no less than themselves; between those who hold that any and every excess is justified if it leads to victory, and those who hold that the only victory worth having is one in which cruelty realises its defeat, and peace is established on foundations which leave no basis for future quarrels. And it is precisely because the democracies of the world have realised that this is the true nature of the conflict that they have ranged themselves against the Prussian war machine, and are resolved to grind it to powder. Who does not feel that life would not be worth living if there is to be a repetition of the horrors and the brutalities of the last four years? Let us, therefore, preserve unimpaired the ideal for the sake of which we went to war, and let us pursue it to the end. To abandon the quest would be to lose all hope for the future, to substitute any lower motive for any different goal would be apostasy to the faith for which so many have laid down their lives."



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### OXFORD UNIVERSITY AND "EXCESS OF DRINKING"

**REFUSAL TO RECEIVE MEMORIAL.**

The following memorial, to which upwards of 700 signatures were attached, was recently forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and governing bodies of the colleges of the University of Oxford:

"As the colleges at Oxford are now nearly empty of undergraduates, and college life is interrupted, the present time affords an unique opportunity of getting rid of the drunkenness among some of the Universities which has done so much mischief, and for abandoning those college customs which not infrequently have led to excessive drinking. Many who are anxious for the welfare of the nation feel that in the reaction after the war there will be greater danger of excess in drinking.

Under these circumstances, and having regard to the enormous influence which the Universities have upon the nation and Empire, we respectfully ask you—

(1)—To use every effort to ensure that the influence of the University as a place of religion and learning shall be used in favour of temperance and against drunkenness and all excess in the use of intoxicating liquors in the University.

(2)—Not to permit 'Freshers' wines to recur after the war.

(3)—To prohibit the sale out of any college or common-room stores to any undergraduate or other person in *status pupillari* of any whisky or other spirits, or of any wine or beer, except light wine or beer.

(4)—To prohibit the introduction of any intoxicant into any college by or for any undergraduate or person in *status pupillari*, without the written order of the Dean, Censor, or other like officer of the college.

In the hope that these suggestions may strengthen your hands in removing the abuse of alcohol from the University, we remain, etc.

The memorial is signed by 731 persons, of whom 560 are graduates of the University of Oxford. Among the signatories are 27 bishops (including two Roman Catholics), nine peers, 15 members of Parliament, also a number of scientific men, many of each of these classes being Oxford graduates.

**UNWARRANTABLE AND INSULTING.**

The University authorities have sent the following reply:—

"The Vice-Chancellor and Proctors must, with all due respect for the good intentions of the various signatories, decline to receive or discuss a memorial which assumes that there will be 'great danger of excess of drinking' among the young officers who resume or commence residence as undergraduates after the war, and which implies that drunkenness has been prevalent at Oxford of late, and that the 'influence of the University' has not been 'used in favour of temperance.' Such insinuations are unwarrantable and insulting, and the recommendations based on them, whether practicable or not, would be discredited in advance even if put forward by a still more numerous and distinguished body, and even if a large, instead of a very small, percentage of the signatories were closely connected with the administration of the colleges, or otherwise familiar with undergraduate life in recent years."

### BLOWN UP.

To be blown up by a shell is a quaint experience, but devoid of excitement. Things happen so quickly that there is no time for psychological gymnastics. The events of your early life refrain from flashing across your brain in a second—at least mine did—and there is no preliminary agony of mind: at the moment, too, no physical pain. You simply get what is coming to you, and invariably you get it with merciful despatch.

"Pop across and take over No. 10 Platoon," said the adjutant. "Magrath's a casualty. Will you go now or wait a wee while?"

The Hun had just put down a barrage on us. Between me and the Tenth Legion shells were dropping with disgusting frequency. And Sergeant McEachern—my sergeant—was watching me understandingly.

"I'll go now," I said. I could have got there more quickly if I had trotted—sooner still if I had run. But I was sure that sergeant of mine was still watching me, still smiling grimly. He was a fine old sergeant, with ribbons on his breast and a twinkle in his eyes. I didn't have any ribbons, it may be that I had a twinkle, perhaps even a smile. I hope so. Anyway, I would show him.

About 50 yards was the distance I had accomplished. The crescendo-scream of the shell told me it was going to land somewhere near. It dropped 50 yards behind me. I glanced back and saw the cloud of black smoke drifting with the wind.

"Poor old McEachern!" I said. "King's and Queen's South African 1914 Star, Military Medal, D.C.M.—but maybe he's just wounded—a Blighty."

I sighed. This time the shell-scream sounded a little shriller. I wondered if it would drop in front of me or in rear. I wondered if it had my name on it. It had.

A week later I woke up. A nurse was standing at my bed.

"Feel all right now?" she asked.

I grinned. "White sheets in a bed felt good to me."

"Think this, and tell me how it happens," she said.

"Something about a shell," I answered.

"Went into the ground under my feet, then—dat. It's lovely tea."

When she had gone I regarded the little card with the pencilled words. It said: "Comp. Frac. Left Tibia. Comp. Frac. Left Fib. Simp. Frac. Left Ulna. Left Radius Dislocated. Concussion."

That meant I had a broken leg, a broken arm, and a headache. MacDonald Watson.

### ENGLISHMAN WHO BECAME MOORISH SHEIKH.

**RUGBY BOY'S CROWDED LIFE OF ADVENTURE.**

That romance is not dead in the twentieth century. Alfred Hawkyard Hinde has proved, for he has had more than "one crowded hour of glorious life" in his thirty-six years on this planet. His days, indeed, seem to have been "crowded" all the time. In Morocco, joining a wild tribe of Moors, he became a Moorish sheikh, and married a sheikh's daughter.

And on the top of it all, as well as of a hundred other things, he came to the mere prose of six months' hard labour at Bow Street because he failed to obey an order, made by the competent military authority, under the Defence of the Realm Act, in October, 1915, requiring him to live in Bath.

Why he did not obey is shown in this story, told by Mr. Musket, who prosecuted him on behalf of the police. Hinde is a man of great ability, with a special gift of languages. In 1915, while passing as Major Gaurrett, he was deported by order of the General Commanding Officer at Malta. In August of the same year he was arrested on his way to Dedagatch, in Bulgaria, was put on board a ship as an undesirable, to be sent back to England, and was landed at Liverpool in September.

**HOUSEBREAKING AND SHOOTING.**

Brought to London, he was questioned by the Commissioner of Police. He was educated at Rugby, he said, and had travelled a great deal in Africa and other countries. While in Zanzibar he studied Arabic, which he mastered. He denied being convicted of deserting from the South African Constabulary, but admitted that he had escaped from prison while serving a term for housebreaking at Nairobi. He had also been sentenced at Tangier for maliciously shooting a man.

Then came his Morocco adventures. Becoming a convert to Islam, he travelled in Mohammedan countries, and was admitted into secret societies. Next, he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Finally, he suggested that if the English authorities would allow him to go to America he could obtain valuable information. But the Commissioner told him that he would not be allowed to leave the country during the war. Hence came about his agreement to live in Bath, and the order accordingly.

Within three weeks he disappeared, and the next heard of him was in December, 1916, when Inspector McNamara, C.I.D., received a Texas postcard from him wishing him a merry Christmas. Verification afterwards reached the Foreign Office from the United States Government that he was detained in Mexico, and was about to be deported to the United States.

Later, he was put on board a ship for England, and was landed at Liverpool on July 27th.

In passing sentence, Mr. Garrett said, in view of his record, he regarded him as a source of danger to the country.

### MY FIRST SENTRY-GO.

[BY JAMES HODSON.]

"Are ye comin' up?" asked Robin. I nodded. "I took his hand, leaned my rifle and bayonet in the corner of the fire-step, and scrambled up. I was facing the enemy for the first time."

The night was dark. I could just make out dim things, sticks or trees or men—impossible to tell which—ten yards away. There were the same popping Vêry lights making the same axes of gold, the same venomous cracks of snipers' rifles, the same rattle of machine-guns that have been described so often.

"Man," said Robin, "but ye're tall. I looked down at his face. 'The taller ye are,' pursued Robin, 'the more chance ye ha' o' bein' hit.' I almost smiled. A bullet cracked near us and bits of dirt stung our faces. 'That's a right, laddie,' said Robin. 'As Badden-Powell once said to me, 'If ye hear 'em ye're a right. If ye don't hear 'em—then ye maun begin to feel where ye're hit.'"

"If you hear the crack of the bullet, you mean you are safe?" I said. "Just so," said Robin. "ye'll ne'er hear the one that kills ye."

We were quiet for a long time. Then, "As I was sayin'," continued Robin, "the taller ye are—"

"I understand that," "Though, mind ye," added Robin, thoughtfully, "we ha' a chance o' bein' hit through the shoulder. A little devil like me whose head just pos o'er the top would be sure to be hit 't the head, and wounds 't the head—"

he wagged his head—"mean na poo-sill."

Another bullet or two cracked past. We could see the flash of the rifle. Three hundred yards away it was, Robin whispered. "Have a go back," said Robin, laying his rifle along the parapet and taking aim on the spot where the flash came from. I followed suit. "Wait till he fires again," said Robin. "and, then, then ye'll be rapiered." We did. The sniping ceased for a time.

"Does anybody ever get hit?" I questioned. "That's a joke!" asked Robin, and then, "Not so many on sentry-go. All the way from the sea to Switzerland our lads are standin' up to be shot at. So is Fritz. It's just luck, laddie."

And then, as if to mock us, came the cry, "Stretcher-bearers!" Stretcher-bearers! from the right. No cry of pain though. We passed the message on, and soon shadowy figures hurried past.

All quiet again. In ten minutes my pal "Billy" came. "It's Spencer," he said, "two boys down. Right through the head. Only been up half an hour."

"It's all 'eck-laddie," said Robin. "Ye've been doin' this job six months. Spencer's first half-hour. Blast ye!" he said softly, looking straight to his front.

"Feel jumpy?" asked Robin when we were relieved. "Not exactly," I said, "but I've glad to get down." Spencer—"ye know"—he nodded, and then he thought, "It's a funny game. Like aimin' at coco-nuts; 'cept if ye score a hit ye don't know an' if ye get hit maybe ye don't know either."—Daily Mail.

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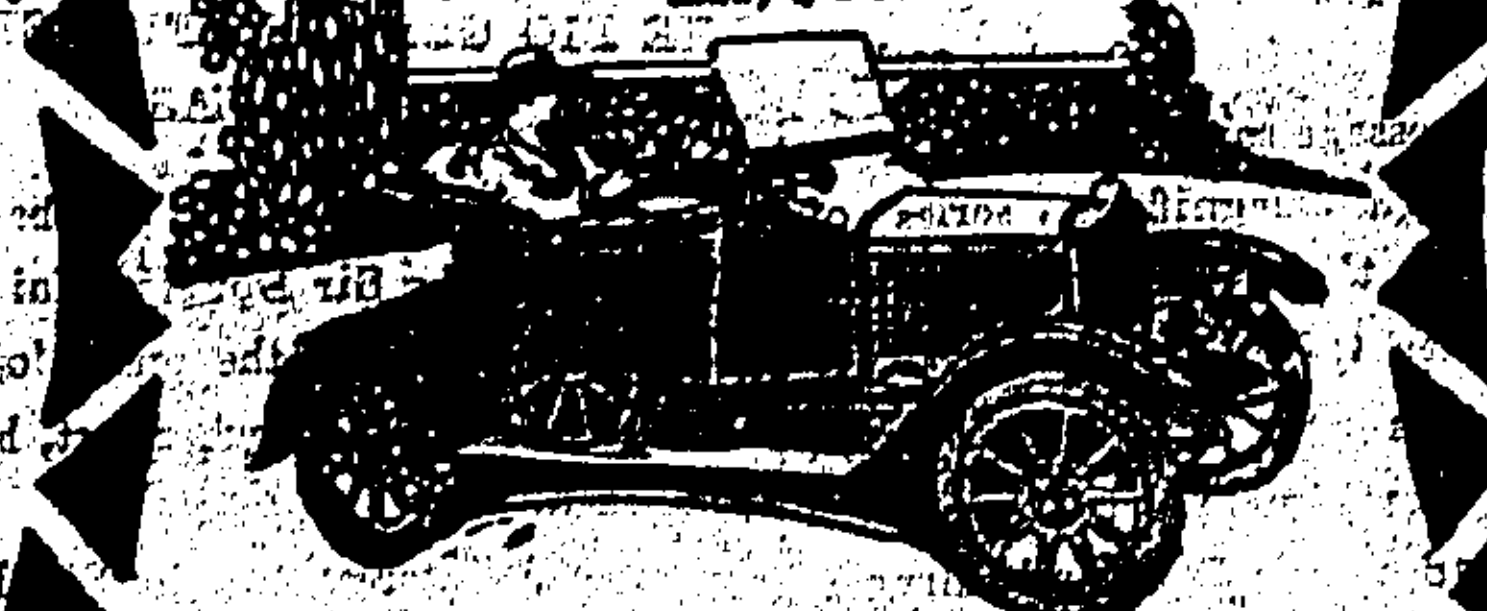
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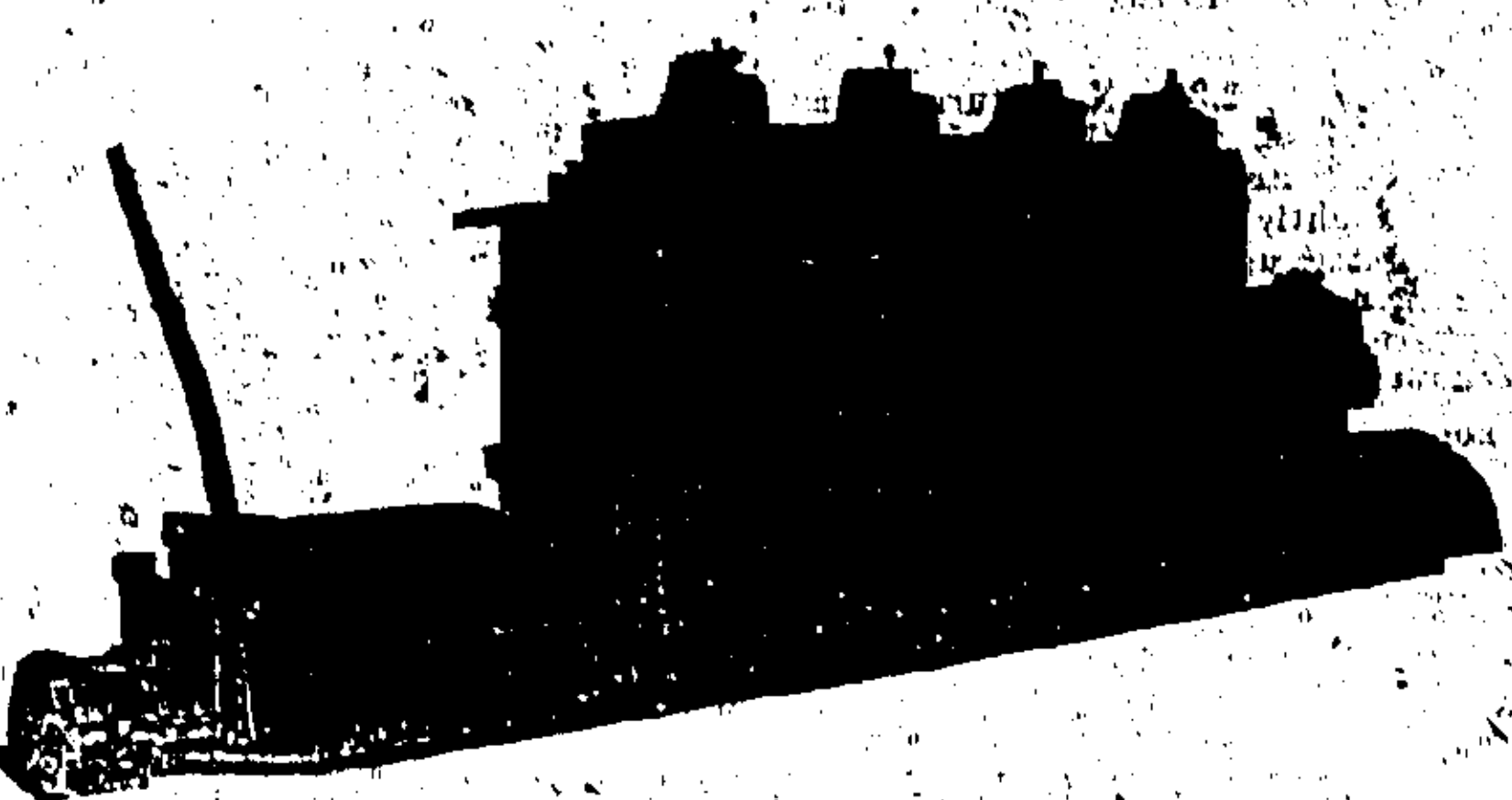
### HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 22nd to 29th October, 1915.

Day of Month	Day of Month	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
		Hkng	Mean	Time	Height	Hkng	Mean	Time	Height
Wed. 23	23	0 28	5 5	11 24	1.5	10 55	8 1	11 24	1.5
Thurs. 24	24	1 41	5 19	10 38	1.5	11 40	7 8	11 24	1.5
Fri. 25	25	2 19	4 47	9 48	1.5	12 19	6 47	11 24	1.5
Satur. 26	26	3 03	4 1	8 44	1.5	No infer.	High, low	11 24	1.5
Sun. 27	27	3 48	3 35	7 48	1.5	No infer.	High, low	11 24	1.5
Mon. 28	28	4 22	3 4	6 48	1.5	6 42	3 4	10 48	1.5
Tues. 29	29	4 58	3 2	5 51	1.5	6 57	3 2	10 48	1.5



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[2473]

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[1224]

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[9028]

"WAR PSYCHOSIS"  
GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S  
DISCOURSE

The Imperial Chancellor, Count von Hertling, received representatives of the Association of Catholic Students Unions of Germany, who presented him with an address of congratulation on the occasion of his 75th birthday. After thanking them, and devoting some words to the work of the Catholic Students' Union, of which he has been a member, the Chancellor continued:

I am aware of the demands which this terrible world-war has made on the association during the last four years, and how many present and past members have already died a hero's death. They would not remain behind the thousands of our country's sons who joyfully sacrificed their lives. But it is not only with arms that the Fatherland has to be defended and victory helped along its path; at home also great and important tasks must be fulfilled, and it is just those who have enjoyed an academic education who have chiefly taken vocation. The burden of war lies heavily on our people. I shall not try to minimise it by words. In addition to the sacrifices of life from which hardly any family has been entirely spared, there are difficulties of food and clothing, manifold deprivations at the present time, and an anxious outlook for the future. War is the greatest possible experience for a nation. It makes it capable of unimagined achievements, but it also makes enormous demands on its nervous energy. It is not for nothing that one speaks of war psychosis and means thereby the mental phenomena which war is accustomed to evoke.

War psychosis finds its manifestation therefore among all nations in war, but its manifestations are different, according to people's idiosyncrasies. Amongst our enemies it manifests itself in the form of a hatred against the Central Powers bordering on insanity, hatred especially against Germany, a hatred which is nurtured by an unbroken chain of most monstrous calumnies, and ventilates itself in unexampled abuse of all that is valuable and holy in our eyes. Amongst us, on the other hand, psychosis displays its effect principally internally in strengthening the inclination to criticism (which is truly a German characteristic) and is directed by preference against the Government and its measures, and in the intensification of party antagonisms. And therein, gentlemen, there is undoubtedly danger. Not that there is any real convulsion in the life of the State to be feared from this. Our German nation is in its overwhelming majority too perspicacious and intelligent for that. But there is danger owing to the impression which is evoked amongst our enemies. They dream of an impending internal collapse. They construct their stronghold of victory thereon, and for its sake prolong war. There is therefore in this matter special need for a remedy. What we need is the united and firm cohesion of Emperor and Empire, Government and people, and in such a manner that it may be clear to the outside world, and may not be obscured by a cloud of differences of opinion expressed in writing or in word. And to contribute to this end by helping and instructing is the duty of everyone who is able to do so in virtue of his profession, his education, and his position. You also should give your assistance where it is possible to promote such a harmonious spirit and strengthen the united front at home and bring it clearly before the eyes of all.

And now, in conclusion, just a word about the military situation. Above all, a word of unreserved admiration for the most superhuman performances of the army during the last few weeks. And now I may say that our chief Army Commander regards the situation with complete calm and confidence, even though it has found itself obliged for strategic reasons to withdraw our lines at several points. From the first day we have waged the war as one of defence. We carried it into the enemy's country in order to defend our frontiers and protect the homeland. We shall continue to fight there. Our glorious troops will continue to beat back the tremendous onset of the enemy arms until our adversaries perceive that they cannot destroy us, and are therefore, on their part, also ready for an understanding. And this day shall come, because it must come if Europe is not to be bled to death, and European culture to sink into misery and barbarism. We implore the Almighty, who has hitherto so clearly stood by us, that we may not have to wait too long for this day.

Gentlemen, I have just read an interview which Lord Robert Cecil granted to a correspondent of the *Stockholm Tagebladet*. I cannot to-day deal with the details of this speech. I intentionally pass over all the other wrong views and warped judgments expressed by him, and I extract only two points. Lord Robert Cecil based his confidence in a final military victory on the steady influx of American troops. Apart from this open avowal of the militarism with which the Entente has reproached us since the beginning of the war, this hope reminds me of last year's war, in which first faithless Italy and then Roumania were to bring about the final victory. Lord Robert Cecil forgets, however, that meanwhile we have concluded peace with Russia and Rumania. Consequently we have been able to strengthen our fighting forces in the West very considerably. The second point is the assertion of Lord Robert Cecil that the Entente cannot achieve peace as long as Germany is governed by the pan-Germans. Gentlemen, as you know, Germany is governed by his Majesty the Emperor, in constitutional collaboration with the Federal Council and the Reichstag. In the decision of the Reichstag no party, be it pan-German or another, has ever been the deciding element. As Chancellor of the German Empire I know only German parties, and a German policy and to represent these is my duty and will remain so. — *Reuter*.

U.S. LABOUR DAY  
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

President Wilson issued the following message in connection with "Labour Day."

"My fellow-citizens: Labour Day, 1918, is not like any Labour Day that we have known. Labour Day was always deeply significant with us. Now it is supremely significant. Recently as we were aware a year ago of the enterprise of life and death upon which the nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now. We know that we were all partners and must stand and strike together, but we did not realise as we do now that we are all enlisted men, members of a single Army of many parts and many tasks, but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set towards a single objective. We now know that every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an Army rifle is wielded, a weapon which, if we are to lay it down, no rifle would be of any use. And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted?"

At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defence against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated and France invaded, and Germany was afield again as in 1870 and 1886 to work out her ambitions in Europe, and it was necessary to meet her force with force. But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. Germany, it is manifest, was striking at what few men everywhere desire, and must have, the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon justice, and to oblige their Governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interests of the governing class. It is a war to make nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as the German autocracy represents. It is a war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear, or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that Governments are their servants, not their masters.

"This is therefore a war of all wars, which Labour should support, and support with all its concentrated power. The world cannot be safe, men's lives cannot be secure, no man's right can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests, so long as Governments like that which, after long premeditation, drew Austria and Germany into this war, are permitted to control the destinies and daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting while honest men work, laying fire of which innocent men, women, and children are to be the fuel."

"You know the nature of this war. It is a war which industry must sustain. The army of labourers at home is as important, as essential as the army of fighting men in the far fields of the actual battle. And the labourer is not only needed as much as the soldier in this war. The soldier is his champion and representative. To fail to win would be to imperil everything that the labourer has striven for and held dear since freedom first had its dawn and his struggle for justice began. The soldiers at the front know this. It steels their muscles to think of it. They are crusaders. They are fighting for no selfish advantage for their own nation. They would despise anyone who fought for the selfish advantage of any nation. They are giving their lives that home everywhere, as well as the homes they love in America, may be kept sacred and safe, and men everywhere be free, as they insist upon, being free. They are fighting for the ideals of their own kind—great ideals, immortal ideals, ideals which shall live, the way for all men to places where justice is done, and men live with lifted heads and emancipated spirits."

"That is the reason they fight with solemn joy and are invincible. Let us make this, therefore, a day of fresh comprehension not only of what we are about and of renewed and clear-eyed resolution, but a day of consecration also, in which we devote ourselves without pause or limit to the great task of setting our own country and the whole world free to render justice to all, and of making it impossible for small groups of political rulers anywhere to disturb our peace or the peace of the world, or in any way to make tools and puppets of those upon whose consent and upon whose power their own authority and their own very existence depend. We may count upon nothing other. The nation is of a single mind. It is taking counsel with no special class. It is serving no private or single interest. Its own mind has been cleared and fortified by these days which burn the dross away. The light of new conviction has penetrated to every class among us. We realise, as we never realised before, that we are comrades dependent on one another, irresistible when united, powerless when divided. And so we join hands to lead the world to a new and better day."

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

## TUNNEL TO IRELAND.

Several members of the House of Commons (says the *Evening Telegraph*), strongly approve the Prime Minister's promise to look into the question of a channel tunnel to Ireland as soon as he can spare the time. Something like twenty years ago a deputation waited upon Mr. Balfour in the hope that the Salisbury Government would help to carry out the scheme, and a decidedly sympathetic answer was given to them. But the South African War turned the public mind in a different direction, and until now the project has been lost sight of. It was proposed that the tunnel should run from the coast of Galloway on the Scottish side to that of Antrim on the Irish side, a length, including approaches, of about thirty miles. It was understood that the work would be completed in seven years.

## FINAL PROGRAMME

FOR

## "OUR DAY"

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2 P.M.  
GYMKHANA including "OUR DAY"  
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## EVENING

7.30  
ENTERTAINMENT AT THE  
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PORTUGUESE STALL, CHINESE  
CONJURERS, CINEMA, THE BANDS  
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9.15  
JAPANESE FIREWORK DISPLAY.  
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JAPANESE FIREWORK DISPLAY.  
5 set pieces.

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DRAWING OF RAFFLE for Dodge  
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th.

GYMKHANA at Happy Valley and  
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[2379]

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THURSDAY, 7th November

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SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

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Centre Block, Dress Circle	\$10.
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Stalls	\$5.
Pit and Gallery	\$2.

and for the SECOND NIGHT:—

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Stalls	\$4.
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[2844]



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MANILA ... "YUNSHANG" ... Fri. 25th Oct. 2 p.m.  
BANDARAN ... "MAUSANG" ... Sat. 26th Oct. Noon.  
HAIPHONG ... "LOKSANG" ... Sun. 27th Oct. 8 a.m.  
SHANGHAI ... "TAISANG" ... Tues. 29th Oct. 11 a.m.

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TJIPANAS	TJILATJAP	11th Nov.	16th Nov.	SAIGON
NIAS	JAVA	15th Nov.	-	-

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2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 27



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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to EMIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO by Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to EMIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 23rd Oct. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 24th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIPOING"	On 26th Oct. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KINGAN"	On 28th Oct. Noon.

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AND RETURN.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	Next Week	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

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(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents of advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted unless the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,300 Tons	2nd Nov. 11 A.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 Tons	10th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 Tons	14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU 7,000 Tons	22nd Oct.
	YETOHOFU MARU 8,800 Tons	28th Oct.
	KOSOKU MARU 7,000 Tons	29th Oct.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

\* Wireless telegraphy.

For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

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VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

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1 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

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## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	SAT., 2nd Nov.
RIBUN MARU	20,000	THURS., 14th Nov.
TENYO MARU	23,000	MON., 25th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED., 18th Dec.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URUGUAY, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

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"CHICAGO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 26th Oct. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Darben and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Soerabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

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KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIJO MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Oct. at 10 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY

"BOHEU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Oct. at 3 A.M.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry)

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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"NANKING" ... October 24th.

"CHINA" ... November 18th.

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